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2706 November 2, 1900

contagious diseases in that vicinity. Health of port good. Inspected 8 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos for the week ended October 20, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, October 22, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 20, 1900: October 16, schooner White Water, from Gubroja, Honduras, with 5 Mexican immigrants. F. E. TROTTER,

Respectfully,

Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 20, 1900:

There has been little if any material change in the fever situation since my last report, though the death of Major Peterson, a well-known and popular officer, followed within an hour by the tragic death of his wife, has emphasized the gravity of the situation and has created a feeling of deep concern.

Twenty deaths from yellow fever are reported for the week, and the new cases officially reported have averaged 11 a day. The daily sanitary bulletin for the 19th gives 92 cases under treatment, 21 of whom are Americans. 1 German, 1 Austrian, and 1 Japanese. Two of these cases now under treatment were taken from the harbor, 1 being the Japanese removed September 27 from the schooner Lottie Moore, and the other a Spaniard removed on September 26 from a lighter, the Esperanza. Both crafts have been lying alongside the wharves, the men having free communication with the town. But few cases have been taken from vessels in the port during the present season, and all, except the cases reported from time to time as arriving sick from Vera Cruz, have been men taken from crafts lying at the wharves. The crews on such vessels have, or take, all the shore liberty they want, and will spend several nights while in port in different resorts in the town.

The general public have been taught to malign the harbor of Havana, ascribing to it the responsibility for the spread of the disease, and it is generally spoken of as "that filthy harbor swarming with disease."

The experience of my predecessors and my own has been that crews of vessels receive their infection from the town. The history of every case taken from a vessel is carefully inquired into and in every instance the vessel "was lying at the dock and the man had been ashore."

Cattle vessels, a class not noted for their cleanliness, come and go every day with nonimmune crews, moor in the open bay, and their crews, who are not allowed shore leave, have not furnished a case of yellow fever this season.

The steamer Tarpon, used by the Plant Line as a passenger transfer boat, has been in this port all the past summer. She has a nonimmune

crew, and yet no cases have developed on board, for she lies moored to a buoy at night and her crew remain on board.

The harbor is the most pleasant part of Havana, and there is no section of it as dangerous as the finest edifice in the city with a cesspool

under it, which has not been cleaned in a hundred years.

The infection in many of the public buildings is now claiming the attention of the city sanitary authorities. Cases have occurred with 2 deaths in the building occupied by the treasury and auditor's depart-Two cases were recently removed from the governor-general's palace and a number from Palacio Segundo de Cabo, occupied by the quartermaster's department. Both of the latter buildings have living apartments. Of those who have been taken sick with the fever and were either employed or living in the Palacio Segundo were Major Cartwright, Major Peterson, Major Dodge, Captain Page, and several This building has been ordered closed and the offices moved out of the city to Principe. The situation is a difficult one for any sanitary board to cope with, as it can only deal directly with certain buildings or a small section and can not hope to relieve the entire city under existing conditions. Radical measures for the city are out of the question until the city is properly sewered. The disinfection of the walls, floors, and privies of a few buildings is not sufficient, for reinfection is easy and quick, as has been noted in certain buildings disinfected more than once this season.

For the present I consider the best and safest course to be to remove as many of the public and military offices as is possible out of the city

and permitting communication with the city by day only.

The immigrants who have been held under observation at Mariel on account of a case of smallpox removed from the French steamer La Navarre, were released on the 17th all well and contented. The steamship company furnished them subsistence and spared no pains or

expense to please.

I have instructed Steward Goodman to remain at the station with several of the guards in order to complete the work of cleaning the grounds and to disinfect all of the buildings which have been lately used. I am anxious to properly equip Mariel station as soon as possible and to make many needed repairs. I have written the Bureau under separate cover relative to the matter and have forwarded requisition for the proper equipment.

A case suspicious of yellow fever was removed from the building occupied by the captain of the port, and the premises were disinfected by this Service under the supervision of Acting Asst. Surg. E. F.

McConnell.

The Spanish steamer Martin Saenz arrived here on the 19th with 373 immigrants. Very few of the passengers had been vaccinated, and the vessel was in almost as foul and as unsanitary condition as was that of the Gadditano, previously reported. Three hundred points of vaccine virus were sent out to the vessel and all were properly vaccinated by the boarding officers before they were allowed to land. On the 13th Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez, at Gibara, reported that he had removed a suspicious case of yellow fever, a second-class passenger on the coastwise steamer Julia. Diagnosis was confirmed on the following day. The patient died on the night of the 15th. Before allowing the steamer to proceed he gave the cabins a thorough and complete disinfection.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully, A. H. GLENNAN, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S. The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

## [Inclosure.]

	[Inclosure.]
Mortuary report for	the week ended October 20, 1900.
Tuberculosis Pneumonia Yellow fever Enteritis	13       Pernicious fever       1         4       Malarial       2         18       Total number of deaths from all causes       109
Report for wee	ek ended October 20, 1900.
PASSEN	GER DEPARTMENT.
Passengers inspected	148   Applications for immune certificates 13   rejected
DISIN	NFECTING PLANT.
Pieces of baggage disinfected  Mail matter disinfected  Express matter disinfected  Freight disinfected	202       Express matter inspected and passed       22         11       Freight inspected and passed       600         238       Total amount handled       1, 200
Baggage inspected and passed	74
STEAM	I BARGE SANATOR.
Vessel disinfected Viveros disinfected	4   Pieces of Florida baggage disinfected 24
OUT-DO	OOR DEPARTMENT.
Vessels inspected and entered Vessels inspected and cleared	28   Immigrants inspected 543 20

Inspection of immigrants at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended October 20, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, October 20, 1900.

 ${\tt Sir}\colon I$  herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 20, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
	Steamship Cayo Largo,	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso  Vera Cruz  New York  Genoa, Spain, New York  Puerto Cortez  Genoa, Spain, Porto Rico  Tampa	26 1 19 15 11 91 5 373 1

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.